The Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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TO SAIL ABOUT the 25th INST. —The fine A 1 Ship HENRY MOORE. 1117 Tons registered. For Passage, having very superior Poop accommodation, apply to Captain STUART on board or to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. Bombay, 7th May 1863.

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THE fine Teak built Ship RAJAH OF COCHIN, Captain CUMMING, 970 Tons, A. 1. 14 years, offers superior accommodation for Passengers, having a full poop Cabin, and carrying an experienced Steward. Plans of the Cabins may be seen, and every information obtained, on application to Bombay, 5th May, 1863. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,

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To Sail about 10th May.

THE Splendid fast-sailing British Ship EXCELSIOR A. 1. 9 years, 682 Tons Register, WM. SANDERSON, Commander. This ship will be found a first-rate Conveyance for Passengers.

For Passage apply to Bombay, 21st April 1863. WM. NICOL & Co.

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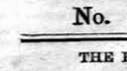
TO SAIL IMMEDIATELY.—The Barque BUSSORAH MERCHANT 559 Tons, J. RICHARDS, Commander. For Freight or Passage, apply on board or to J. P. CONFORTH & Co.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)



THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip during the whole of which beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first class* £16; *second-class* £11; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

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Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.
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NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-ports *viséed* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship TILLY, Captain WILLIAM CLAYTON, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 P.M., calling at Sedasheghur, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, and Colombo.

Cargo and Passengers for ports on the Coromandel Coast, Madras and Calcutta, will be transhipped to another of the Company's Steamers at Colombo for conveyance to their port of destination.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 Tons, 140 H. P. GEORGE BETTS, Commander, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Passengers and Cargo on Friday the 15th instant at 4 P.M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, A. L. TAYLOR, Commander, will start for the above Port, on SATURDAY, 16th instant, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 14th May 1863.

FOR SURAT.

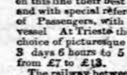
THE new and fast sailing well-known Screw Steamer TELEGRAPH, Captain SHAPTER, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 P.M.

For first-class Passage, apply to Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., Rampart Row.

For Deck Passage and Freight apply to the Manager at the Steamer's office, Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 13th May 1863.

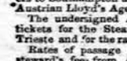
FOR SURAT.



THE fast sailing first-class Steamship VICTORIA, G. AHMED, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; the Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 12 A.M. punctually.

For Freight and Passage apply to NASER NURSEEHOOT & Co, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, opposite to Motishaw's house.

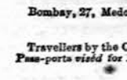
FOR SURAT.



THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOMAS ELLIS, Commander, recently arrived from Aden, has very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on SATURDAY next, the 16th inst.nt.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavashasha's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.



THE fast-sailing first-class Steamship, MANCHESTER, C. W. MCDONALD, Commander, was lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 11 A.M.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Opposite to Kaka Purekh.

DWARKADAS ODHOVJEE, Secretary,
Bombay, 13th May 1863.

Wanted.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A small ENGLISH STOVE, or AMERICAN KITCHENER. Address, stating price, A. J. T., *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

Notices.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Africana*, from London, are requested to send Boats to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk, and he will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

T. K. HATFIELD, Master.
At Cursetjee Pallonjee & Co. Dubash.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *Fleur-de-lis*, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, the same will be landed at their expense and risk.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Bombay, 4th May 1863. Agents for the Ship *Fleur-de-lis*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship *Nagasaki*, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS to take delivery of their goods as they come to hand and otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk.

Captain Woods will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

COUPLAND & Co.
Agents for the *Nagasaki*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Hamburgh Brig *Joachim Christia*, from Mauritius, are requested to SEND OF BOATS to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk, and he will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after it leaves the Ship's deck.

A. PETER, Master.
Bombay, 11th May 1863.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. JAMES NICOL FLEMING in the Firms of WILLIAM NICOL & Co., Bombay, FLEMING & Co., Kurrachee, and SMITH FLEMING & Co., London, ceased on the 31st July 1862.

W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—The Executive Engineer Surat and Broach, is prepared to receive, up to the 15th May, Tenders for the repairs of all Public Buildings and other works in the Surat and Broach Collectorates; schedules showing the probable quantity of work to be done, can be obtained on application at the Executive Engineer's Office in the Ditch Bunder at Surat.

Executive Engineer's Office, Surat, 13th April 1863.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Special General Meeting of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, (Limited) will be held on THURSDAY, the 14th day of May instant, at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon, at the Office of the Company, when the following Resolutions which were passed at a Special General Meeting on the 31st day of March last, will be submitted to the Meeting for confirmation.

1. That the following be added to the Regulations contained in the Articles of Association of the Company.

That the Directors shall be at liberty from time to time to sell or lease upon such terms as to them may seem proper any portions of the land for the time being belonging to the Company and any buildings, premises, or other property of the Company."

2. That this Meeting approves of the terms of the agreement which has been entered into with Government for the reclamation of land from the sea in the harbour of Bombay, and the Directors are hereby empowered to carry the same into effect in such manner as to them may seem proper, and for that purpose to surrender or otherwise make over to the Government all or any portion of the Elphinstone Bunder.

W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 6th May 1863.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—The Directors having made a Tenth Call, the Shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay in at the Office of the Company, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 20th May next, Rupees 100 per Share.

Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls paid within one month after that date; after the expiration of that period the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Secretary.
Bombay, 16th April 1863.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

F. BORSINI, CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, AND JEWELLER, begs to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has now removed his Establishment to No. 38, Medow Street, next door to the Bombay Bank of the late firm of Foal & Co. Saddlers, where he invites an inspection of a newly arrived assortment of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, and Jewellery, made by the best London and Geneva makers.

N.B.—Chronometers repaired, cleaned, and accurately rated.

Watches of every description repaired and cleaned properly, so as to ensure time-keeping.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Bombay, 1st April 1863.

THE WESTERN INDIA HOTEL COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL £100,000 (TEN LAKHS) IN FOUR THOUSAND SHARES OF £25 EACH.

Provisional Directors.

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R. MCILWRAITH, Esq.
J. A. FORBES, Esq.
R. L. TRACEY, Esq.
H. BYNE, Esq.
R. HANNAY, Esq.
SPENCER COMPTON, Esq.

Solicitor.—MESSRS. KELLY AND HOPE.
Treasurers.—BANK OF BOMBAY.
Secretary.—G. W. TERRY, Esq.

THIS COMPANY has been formed for the purpose of erecting, establishing, and maintaining, under European Management, in the New Town on the Esplanade of Bombay, a FIRST CLASS HOTEL on the scale adapted to the present times and to the requirements of the rapidly increasing and constantly shifting population of the Capital of Western India.

Hotel accomodation in Bombay is at present notoriously bad in kind, and insufficient to meet the wants of the comparatively limited number of Travellers to or from Europe who pass through the Town. Indeed, even permanent residents in Bombay——more than rents have risen so high and that the space left in the Island for building new Dwelling-houses is so limited——feel the necessity for the establishment of an Hotel in which they could enjoy, on reasonable terms, some at least of the comforts and luxuries of European life. But when, in the course of the next five years, the continual development of our trade and the completion of the system of Indian Railways has transformed Bombay, now merely the chief town of the Presidency, into the commercial and industrial capital of the whole of India, and made this port the gateway of the East for hundreds of passengers by every weekly mail, the confusion and discomfort will be overwhelming unless preparations be made to meet the pressure by the erection of an Hotel on a scale of grandeur and comfort equal to that of the Palatial Hotels which have sprung up of late years, in consequence of the immense stimulus given to travelling by Railways and Steamers, in the great Capitals of Europe and America.

The Company proposes to take advantage of the opportunity offered by the building of a New Town on the space now occupied by the Ramparts and Esplanade of the Fort of Bombay, to secure a site, unequalled for convenience of access from the harbour, the European Town, and the Railway Stations, and being at the same time close to the sea, away from the sights and smells of the Native Town, and always open to the invigorating Sea breeze.

Under proper management, it is believed that such an Hotel cannot fail to be successful, and to return large profits to the Shareholders. Public opinion in Bombay is unanimous in favour of such an undertaking, and to those who have witnessed the marvellous development of Bountry within the past few years, and who know how eager is the demand for Hotel accommodation at present, it need not be pointed out to what an immense extent that demand will be increased within the next two or three years.

Applications for Shares to be addressed to the Officiating Secretary, Western India Hotel Company (Limited), Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., Fort.

SYKES & Co., PHOTOGRAPHERS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS, beg to say that they have now on hand every description of Photographic materials, &c., beautiful specimens of stained Glassware engraved with views of Bombay, and Native Costumes from Photographs, Rich French Wall Papers, new design, a variety of large Magic Lantern Slides, moveable double glasses by Carpenter and Westley, Stereoscopes and Stereoscope views for ditto of superior quality, Gilt mounting for frames of sizes.

Hummum Street, 8th May, 1863.

RED BOOT MART, Ready-made Boot and Shoe Warehouse, London and Paris Manufacture, established 1845.—The undersigned, on returning thanks to the public of Bombay and Outstations, begs to state that he has just removed to his former premises, No. 2, Hummum Street.

N. B.—Constituents at Outstations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, otherwise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.

R. P. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.

TERMS—CASH.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

TO LET, the Upper STORIES of the said premises, for an Office, from and after the 1st of May. Apply to RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

16th April, 1863.

HAIR DYE,

I. ROBINSON, Hair Cutter and Perfumer from Truefitts, Bond Street, London, having had great experience in hair dying, begs to offer his services to the public of Bombay, 4 Medow Street Fort.

N. B.—Ladies and Gentlemen waited on at their own residences.

STEREOSCOPIC APPARATUS.—The undersigned have just unpacked several Sets of Apparatus for Stereoscopic Pictures. Each Set consists of,

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Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT,
CONSTITUTING
THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY,
WITH
THE QUEEN'S LETTERS PATENT
AND
OTHER DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO THE SAME.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

THE Bombay Army List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 31st March 1863, now ready, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

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FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton).....	£3	0s. 0d. to £3	5s. 0d.
,, (Seed)	£2	7s. 6d. to £2	12s. 6d.
To London (Cotton)	£3	0s. 0d. to £3	7s. 6d.
,, (Seed).....	£2	12s. 6d. to £2	17s. 6d.
To China.....	No enquiry.		
To Clyde.....			
To Hull			
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.		

(PRICES CURRENT (13th May 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.).....	Rs.	470 to 471
New Dholleras, (ready)	,,	451 to 452
New Bhowanggur, (ready.).....	,,	452 to 457
New Oomrawuttee	,,	408 to 410
Old Compta.....	,,	420 to 421
Old Dharwar Sawginned	,,	525 to 526
New Barsee, and Naggur	,,	412 to 413
New Varaval	,,	425 to 426
New Khandeish	,,	400 to 405
New Poratchee	,,	430 to 431
New Accola.....	,,	424 to 425
New Mangalore	,,	424 to 427
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,575.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs.		6-8 to 6-8-6 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ...		7-2 to 7-4
Gingelly mixed (Black ,, and White)		32 to 33
		37 to 38
Niger.....		27 to 28

REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.

(From our Overland Summary of this morning.)

OUR Import market has remained extremely quiet during the past fortnight. For *Cotton Piece Goods* there has been almost an entire absence of demand from bazar dealers as well as from speculators; but importers have continued very firm, and the quotations therefore remain unchanged. The depression no doubt is attributable to the increasing tightness in the money market usual at this season of the year. If heavy supplies are not forthcoming from Manchester, and if the aspect of political affairs remain unchanged, we shall have an improvement in the demand as money becomes easier. *Yarns* are quiet but firm. For *Metals* a moderate business is doing, without improvement in value.

In the Export market a very small business has been done. For *Cotton* the demaad is very slack and prices have receded. *Wool* has also receded in value and enquiry. In *Seeds* a trifling business has been done.

IMPORTS.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—The market for Grey Goods is at present in a depressed state, owing chiefly to the scarcity of money. *Grey Shirtings* 40-in have changed hands to but a small extent, and the prices have declined about two to three annas per piece; 45-in. are very scarce and wanted at former figures; 50 and 54-in. are firm in value and enquiry. *Grey Longcloths* continue exceedingly scarce at firm rates. *Grey Domestics* of narrow widths are also low in stock, and command former prices. For *Grey Madapollams* there is less enquiry and quotations are a little weaker. *Grey T. Cloths* are without alteration, but there is a good enquiry for Blue ends at previous rates. For *Grey Printers* the demand, if any, runs mostly upon 24 and 3 lbs. cloths at former figures. Other Grey Goods are quiet but prices remain much as before.

In *Bleached Goods* there is very little business doing; prices remain much as before.

Dyed and Printed Goods are quiet, and without alteration in value.

Turkey Red Goods have attracted but little attention.

The sales during the fortnight comprise :—

(From the 25th ult. to the 11th inst. inclusive.)

Grey Shirtings.

				Rs.	A.	P.	p.c.
3000	Pieces,	40 in. 30 yds, 7 lbs.	.....	8	8	0	
8000	,,	40 in, 30 yds, 7	.....	8	8	0	
1250	,,	40 in., 30 yds, 8	.....	9	6	0	
1000	,,	40 in., 30 yds, 9	.....	10	4	0	
650	,,	45 in., 30 yds, 8	.....	9	12	0	

Grey Jaconets.

400	Pieces,	40 in, 20 yds, 2¾ lbs	.....	4	5	0

Grey Domestics.

775	Pieces,	35 in, 71 yds, 20½ lbs.	.....	18	0	0

Grey Mulls.

1600	Pieces,	45 in, 20 yds,	.....	4	0	0

White Mulls.

4000	Pieces,	40 in, 20 yds, No.	2	.....	2	2	0
4000	,,	40 in, 20 yds,	3	.....	2	4	0
4000	,,	40 in, 20 yds,	4	.....	2	5	0
4000	,,	40 in, 20 yds,	5	.....	2	9	0
4000	,,	40 in, 20 yds,	6	.....	2	12	0
4000	,,	40 in, 20 yds,	7	.....	2	15	0
3000	,,	40 in, 20 yds,		.....	3	15	0

White Dhoties.

6000	Pairs,	45 in, 10 yds,	.....	3	5	0	at 6

White Lappets.

600	Pieces,	40 in, 12 yds,	.....	5	0	0
300	,,	35 in, 10 yds,	.....	2	15	0
450	,,	40 in, 10 yds,	.....	3	8	0
300	,,	40 in, 10 yds,	.....	3	12	0
300	,,	40 in, 10 yds,	.....	3	15	0

Turkey Red Dorias.

5800	Pieces,	40 in, 20 yds,	.....	7	8	0

Turkey Red Mulls.

1000	Pieces,	40 in, 20 yds,	.....	5	2	0

YARNS.—The market for *Grey Twist* has remained quiet and firm. Enquiries are making at former prices, but importers do not seem inclined to meet the offers as stocks are getting scarce. Prices of *Mule* are firm, and Nos. 80, 90, and 100 are quoted at somewhat higher figures. *Water* is quoted as before. Of Dyed Yarns, *T. Red* and *Orange* have met with sales at our quotations. Sales are :

Mule Twist.

54 Bales 300 lbs. Nos. 20 ..... at As. 15 per lb.

Green Twist.

10	,,	400	,, 40	,,	22½
10	,,	400	,, 40	,,	22

Turkey Red Twist.

12	,,	300	,, 30/60	Rs.	1-9-6
24	,,	300	,, 30/60	,,	1-12
24	,,	300	,, 30/60	,,	1-9-3
40	,,	300	,, 30/60	,,	2
12	,,	300	,, 30/60	,,	1-9-3

METALS.—*Copper* and *Yellow Metal* has been in limited request, and there is no material change in prices. *Iron* has shewn no improvement in value or enquiry; sales have been effected of *Swedish Bars* at a decline. *Steel* in faggots have declined in value and are difficult of sale; tubs are unaltered. *Lead* sheets are rather easier; pig is well maintained. *Spelter* has somewhat improved in prices of late. *Tin Plates* are without change of importance. *Quicksilver* is worth Rs. 40 to 41. Sales are :—

				Rs.	A.	P.	
200	Cwt.	Copper Braziers.....		57	8	0	p.cwt.
500	,,	Do.	.....	57	0	0	
200	,,	Do.	.....	57	4	0	
500	,,	Do.	.....	57	4	0	
1000	,,	Do.	.....	57	0	0	
200	,,	Tiles		57	0	0	
50	Tons.	Iron Swedish Bar		45	0	0	p.cdy.
300	,,	,, Do.	.....	44	0	0	
50	,,	,, Nail Rod round		36	8	0	
2300	Cwt.	Spelter		10	4	0	p. cwt.
200	,,	Do.	.....	9	0	0	

COCHINEAL is in moderate request at Rs. 1-12 to Rs. 1-14. Stocks are reduced.

SAFFRON is enquired for at Rs. 17 to Rs. 17-8.

COALS remain much in the same position as before at Rs. 16 to 17.

CORKS are very difficult of sale at our quotation.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—This staple has been in very limited request, and very few transactions have been done during the fortnight; and prices have been declining. This is owing chiefly to the scarcity of money and the daily increase of stocks. Supplies of *Dholleras* and *Broach* have been liberal, and the quality pretty fair but rather leafy; *Oomrawuttees* and *Comptah* being of very inferior quality are not enquired for; *Hingleghat* is scarcely to be had. Transactions reported are :—

				Rs. p. candy.
50	Candies	New	Broach	484
50	,,	,,	Do.	485
75	,,	,,	Do.	482
150	,,	,,	Do.	477
150	,,	,,	Do.	475
50	,,	,,	Do.	477
100	,,	,,	Do.	477
50	,,	,,	Do.	481
250	,,	,,	Dholleras	460
200	,,	,,	Do.	461-462
150	,,	,,	Do.	460-462
50	,,	,,	Do.	463
200	,,	,,	Do.	460-461
500	,,	,,	Do.	459 460
25	,,	,,	Do.	463
200	,,	,,	Do.	459
100	,,	,,	Do.	458
200	,,	,,	Do.	459
200	,,	,,	Do.	460
100	,,	,,	Do.	459
200	,,	,,	Do.	458
250	,,	,,	Oomrawuttee ...	420-4
200	,,	,,	Do.	424
100	,,	,,	Do. & Ackola	422
125	,,	,,	Do. Do.	427-8 without selection.
150	,,	,,	Veravul	442-8
50	,,	,,	Do.	434

WOOL.—Can be had cheaper at a reduction of Rs. 10 to 15 per candy.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* is procurable at somewhat easier rates; sales have been made at Rs. 6-7 as. to Rs. 6-8 as. *Rapeseed* is unaltered and quoted Rs. 7-2 as. to Rs. 7-4 as. *Sesamseed* being limited in supply, is worth Rs. 35 to 39 per candy :—

4000	Cwt.	Linseed	Rs.	6 6	3 per cwt.
400	,,	Ditto	,,	6 7	6
1600	,,	Ditto	,,	6 7	6
6000	,,	Ditto	,,	6 8	0
1500	,,	Ditto	,,	6 7	6
8500	,,	Ditto	,,	6 8	0

COFFEE is very scarce, and prices of both *Mocha* and *Malabar* are well maintained.

SALTPETRE remains unchanged.

MADDER ROOT.—*Munjeet* can be obtained at Rs. 3-8 as. *Scind* is out of stock.

PEPPER is without change.

OPIUM.—There has been a reaction in our market consequent on the very unfavourable advices received from China by last Mail. We quote to-day Rs. 1575 to 1580 for drug in stock, and Rs. 1525 to 1530 for delivery in December next.

MONEY MARKET AND EXCHANGE.

MUCH tightness prevails at present in the Money market. The last return of the Bank of Bombay is again most unfavorable and shews a considerable decrease in her cash balances. The Bank has again raised its rates two per cent. all round, and the fixed rates for business now stand at 10 per cent. on Government Poper, 11 per cent. on Private Bills, and 12 per cent. on Security of Goods. The last return of the Bank is as follows:—

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	5,225,000
Public Deposits	,,	1,979,705
Other Deposits	,,	13,597,694
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding.....	,,	498,720
Rest	,,	782,566
	Rupees...	22,083,685

Assets.

Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities ...Rs.		3,183,057
Credit Accounts on do. do, ... ,,		971,262
Bills discounted	,,	9,197,218
Dead Stock	,,	489,368
Balances with Branches and Agents ... ,,		3,911,023
Cash and Currency Notes ..... ,,		4,331,757
Rupees...		22,083,685

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES are much depressed and without enquiry in consequence of the tightness in the money market, and close weak at Rs. 97¼ for *Fours*; Rs. 106¼ for *Fives*; and Rs. 116 for *Fives-and-a-half*.

EXCHANGE on England has advanced more than two per cent. on our last quotations. Considerable business has been done in Bank Bills at 2s. 1-3/16d. ; *Credits*, 2s. 1¼d. ; and *Documents* 2s. 1-7/16d.

On Calcutta the rates are for 60 days' sight Bills 97½ ; and for sight Bills Rs. 98½. A large amount of business has been done by the local Banks in sight bills at Rs. 98 to 98½.

On China, the rate is nominally Rs. 233 per 100 dlrs.

FREIGHTS.

The large arrivals which had commenced when last mail left have continued throughout the present fortnight, and tonnage is now much in excess of all probable requirements, and freights in consequence are nearly 15s. per ton lower all around ; and there is so little time left to make shipments before the setting in of the S.W. monsoon, and shipmasters finding that no good end would be attained by holding off for higher rates have placed their vessels in the market, but without leading to an increased demand. It was thought that the favorable news received via Galle on the 6th instant would have at least caused an active demand, but such has not proved to be the case, and with the limited amount of produce offering there appears every probability that rates will go much lower. For *Liverpool*.—Consignees have used every endeavour to place tonnage, but shippers invariably refuse to take tonnage in any but "going" ships and even then only at a decline of 10s. per ton ; but for ships only ready to commence loading £3-7-6 was with difficulty obtainable during the first part of the fortnight, but towards the close engagements have been reported to us at £3-0-0 and £3-2-6. There has been an active demand for Seeds, and we hear of large engagements at £2-10-0, and by the *John Lynn*, 1,645 tons (a second class ship) £2-5-0 was accepted for half a cargo, and the *Sir John Mandeville*, 1,378 tons, engaged a quantity of Guano Crust for ballast at 7s. 6d. per ton. For *London*.—There has been an excellent demand and owing to the scarcity of loading tonnage rates have not declined to such a serious extent as for Liverpool.—The *Mystery*, 1,047 tons has been laid on the berth securing Seeds at £3, and the *Conway*, 1,191 tons, engaged Seeds at £2-12-6, Goods in cases at £4 and Oil at £4-5-0.—The *Excelsior* is nearly ready for sea having engaged a large lot of Cotton at £3-7-6. For *Havre*, We have nothing to report. For *Calcutta*. The *Asteroid* has engaged small lots of Piece Goods at rupees 8 per ton. For *St. Thomas for orders*.—The *Gem of the Ocean* (American) has been taken up to load a cargo of Seeds and measurement Goods at £3-2-6 if discharged at New York or Boston or 10s. per ton additional if discharged at London, Liverpool or Hull, and more ships are wanted. For *Gibraltar for orders*. —The *Alexandra*, 366 tons, gets a full cargo on terms not made public, reported to be Cotton for Genoa. To-day's quotations are as follows ; but there is no demand except for loading ships.

Liverpool...Cotton...	£3	0	0 to	£3	5	0 per ton.
Seeds ...	2	7	6 to	2	12	6
London.....Cotton ..	£3	2	6 to	3	5	0
Seeds ...	2	12	6 to	2	15	0
China	No enquiry.					
Clyde						
Hull						

Banks.

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ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand ..... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 5 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do. ..... 6 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 11 per cent
On other Securities ..... 12 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight.....	2s.	0½d.	per Rupee
Ditto 3	ditto.....	2s.	0½d. do.
Ditto 2	ditto.....	2s.	0½d. do.
Ditto 1	ditto.....	2s.	do. do.
On demand		1s.	11½d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent Commission

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS, Manager.
Bombay, 8th May 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.), 3, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange :—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rup.
,, ,, ,, 4 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
,, ,, ,, 3 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
,, ,, ,, 2 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
,, ,, ,, 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland ..... } On demand ...1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland..... }

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable on *demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a still is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per ann.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's Cash or Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of Withdrawal no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.
Rampart Row, 7th April 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14 *Rue Bergère, Paris.*
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Reunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON ; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY
Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places ; also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :—
On London 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¼d. per Rp.
3 Do. Do. ..... 2s. 0d. ,,
On Demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. ,,
On France 6 months' sight..... frs. 2-56 cts. ,,
3 Do. Do. ..... 2-53 ,,
On Demand ..... 2-50 ,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 25th March 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the Continental Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 1 do. ..... 2s. ,,
,, On demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. ,,
On Scotland do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. ,,
On Ireland do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. ,,
Circular Notes for theuse of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight... } 1s. 11¾d. ,,
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts unde £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months..... 3 ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 ,,
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement
No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Acting Agent.
Bombay, 8th May 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and, not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 4 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months sight	2s.	0d. per Rupee.	
Ditto at 4	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto at 3	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto at 2	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto at 1	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto on demand	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5. and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.
Bombay, 6th May 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURG, and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13s. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand and at from one to six month's sight ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight..... 2s. 0¼d.
,, 4 months' sight..... 2s. 0¾d.
,, 3 months' sight..... 2s. 0¾d.
,, 2 months' sight..... 2s. 0¾d.
,, 1 month's sight..... 2s.
,, On demand..... 1s. 11¾d.
Circular Notes ..... 1s. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.
Bombay, 8th May 1863.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of

the committing to memory of so many lines a day for so many days, an operation in which Hindoo youth are quite unrivalled; for have we not often had occasion to show that they have been brought up in the school of repetition, which has from time immemorial been established in their land—a school which teaches rules not principles! To pass the Moonsiff's examination in the halcyon days of the school of repetition required no thinking, no knowledge of general principles in law, much less any ability to make an application of such principles to particular cases. This year the candidates for these judicial offices, who aspired to be set apart from the mass of men as being competent to establish legal justice,—not however from having gone through the *lucubrationes vigiuti annorum* and having mastered the principles of jurisprudence, but merely from having learned to repeat a few rules,—found that a new element had been introduced into the examinations and that a change had come over the spirit of them. The candidates were expected to know something of the principles of law, and to evince some ability in applying these principles. They were expected, for instance, to know something of the principles of evidence. As the principles upon which the law of evidence is founded appeal to the common sense of mankind in all ages and in every quarter of the globe, it is reasonable to infer that those who cannot master the former are destitute of the latter. The briefest examination of these principles will justify what we have said. The object of all evidence, no doubt, is to acquire a knowledge of facts. To establish certain rights or certain wrongs, it is clearly necessary that the facts which go to substantiate these rights or wrongs should be exhibited before the mind of those who are to decide upon them. For this object, therefore, the law makes use of certain organs. It selects the best organs which can be obtained and erects around them formidable barriers for the prevention of fraud. It receives with great caution, it does not altogether bar, the evidence of all interested persons, because it assumes that their interest will bias their judgment. It invalidates an illegal contract, because it is illegal. It disallows mere hearsay evidence, on account of its uncertainty. It prohibits leading questions, because this may mislead the testimony of the weak-minded. It encourages cross examinations, in order to prevent perjury. It protects the contract of an infant, because it assumes the incapacity of his judgment. It requires a sound mind, and a conviction of the obligation of an oath, because it strengthens the bond which binds the witness to the truth. Thus the principles of equity which constitute the grand features of the law, govern in an equal degree its subordinate branches; and examining them in reference to the subject of evidence, we see that they appeal to common sense. It is most reasonable, therefore, to require that those who are set to establish legal justice between man and man should understand these principles, and be able to apply them. But this is a new order of things in these examinations for subordinate judicial offices, and it would appear that the candidates were quite unprepared for it. Let all aspirants to such offices know, however, that such an order of things is established for all time to come. Further, let the aspirants to such offices inquire into the antecedents of the successful candidates at the recent examination, and they will find that these candidates were for the most part, if not altogether, from the Government law classes. They were, young men who had been instructed in the principles of law and taught how to apply them, by Professors who are themselves judges and barristers-at-law. This fact has been brought to our notice, and we are highly gratified to learn that these law-classes are telling so powerfully for good upon the general administration of justice in the land. Those who follow repetition are made to see the superiority of those who learn to think, are made to see that the latter alone are considered competent to administer justice, and that, therefore, there are no prospects in this line of the public service but for those who abandon the old way, of mechanically committing a certain number of Regulations or rules to memory, and follow the new way of studying and mastering the great principles of jurisprudence. We have made the above observations chiefly for the benefit of that numerous class of native youth who propose a subordinate judicial career to themselves. We wish that they should be truly qualified for it, that they should not misdirect their labors in seeking these qualifications, and that they should not experience the sad disappointment which four-fifths of the candidates at the recent examination undoubtedly experienced.

THE circumstance of an English Foreign Secretary of State remarking in his place in Parliament, in terms of disfavor on the conduct of an Ambassador accredited to Her Majesty the Queen as the representative at Her Court of a Foreign Government, is so rare and unusual, that we are strongly under the impression it can only be the index to some Act on the part of our Government, the character of which, though it may be readily guessed, it would probably be premature and inexpedient to make public. However sharp may be the contentions between the Foreign Secretary and the representatives of Foreign powers in their official correspondence on disputed points of policy occasionally, there is usually the greatest courtesy and politeness in the personal intercourse between them, and any expression of an unfriendly character, in any public manner is most carefully avoided. How then are we to account for the telegraphic announcement that Earl Russell has spoken publicly in terms of great severity of the conduct of the American Minister, Mr. Charles Francis Adams? We are inclined to believe there is only one way of accounting for it, and that is, that his recent doings in his capacity of Ambassador have been so gravely indiscreet and offensive to the British Government, that it has found itself under the necessity of requiring his own Government to recall him. The tone of many of Mr. Adams' communications to Earl Russell to be seen in recently published Blue-books is uniformly of an overbearing, and occasionally of an insolent character, so much so, that Earl Russell has addressed him several times in consequence, in terms of well merited rebuke. Mr. Adams reports to his own Government from time to time on the state of public feeling and opinion on the American war amongst the various classes of English society, are still more offensive. No other Government in Europe would have tolerated so much michievous misrepresentation as these despatches of Mr. Adams abound in. His last and greatest blunder, however, is the notorious certificate of warrantry to the American Admiral commanding in the Mexican Gulf and watching the blockade there—to which we referred yesterday; a "monstrous proceeding, whether as a calculation or a blunder." Most truly does *The Times* remark in one of its leaders on the subject, "for the assumption of power in a written instrument by a foreign Minister there has been nothing equal to it, since the Legates of the Pope published Bulls dated from the Vatican, overriding the Laws of England." The English Government has been "long suffering" and forbearing, but patience has had its limit in Mr. Adams' case, and his recall or something like it, we look upon as certain.

WE have been favored with the following extract from a private letter received by a gentleman in Bombay, by the mail which arrived on Tuesday from his brother in New York. The writer is eminently distinguished as a man of letters and a statesman, and his opinion on the nature and issue of the dreadful conflict now going on in the United States is well deserving of consideration.

NEW YORK, *April 3rd* 1863.

"You see that our native country still bleeds terribly with fratricidal war. God hides a blessing in the bitterest cup; and you know some will have it that the ugliest toad wears a precious jewel in his head. By a horrible civil war, of which no real reasonable cause can be divined by the very wisest among us, save what is hidden with the root of every form and degree of evil in human hearts, the system of slavery has received a dissevering, irremediable blow. But alas, by what bloody brutalizing steps is a large portion of our nation compelled to work out a convulsive, penitential emancipation. Several of our Southern Border States are converted—small *majorities* of the Southern section are beginning to call for universal freedom and peace; while others among the once wealthy and prominent, persist in efforts to perpetuate the shameful enormity, and not a few of the same class evince the similar or questionable evidences of a death-bed repentance. The war will be terminated amid great animosity and without compromise or treaty; rather by the sufferings and privations of the beleaguered, than by the martial and military pre-eminence and superiority of their antagonists.

WE hear that Mr. H. P. St. G. Tucker, barrister-at-law and Session Judge of the Concan, will probably be appointed a Judge of the High Court in succession to the Hon'ble Mr. Hebbert proceeded to Europe.

Mr. R. H. Pinhey, Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, it is reported, will succeed Mr. Tucker as Session Judge of the Concan.

WE understand that Mr. Warden, Judge and Session Judge of Surat, will shortly be appointed as the Judge and Session Judge of Poona, in room of Mr. T. C. Loughnan, resigned.

WE hear that orders have been issued by Government for the abolition of three Moonsiff's Courts and one Sudder Ameen's Court in Poona.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Electric Telegraph.

MADRAS, 13*th May* 3-6 P.M.

Steamer *Simla*, anchored from Calcutta.

MADRAS.

13th May, 1863.

Securities, Five and a half, fifteen and three quarters premium.

Fives, six and a half premium.

Fours, two and one-eighth discount.

Document Bills, two shillings one and three-eighth penny.

Freight, dead weight, thirty shillings.

Cotton, eighty shillings.

Interest on loans, ten per cent.

Money mafket, money in great demand.

Forty inches Grey Shirtings seven pounds, rupees eight fourteen to nine.

Number forty, Mule Twist, good seconds per bundle rupees six fourteen to rupees seven.

LOCAL.

WE understand that Mr. George Scott, Collector of Bombay and Special Income Tax Commissioner, proceeds home by the first mail in June next, on leave for eighteen months.

THE recess in the Small Cause Court commences on Saturday, the 16th, and will terminate on the 31st of this month.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—The monthly meeting of this Society will be held in its Library Rooms this day, the 14th instant, at 4 P.M. There will be a ballot for the election of R. L. Tracey, Esq.; Sir George Buhler; Verjeevandass Mahadevdass, Esq.; and Rao Bahadur Tilmalrao Venktesh, who have been duly proposed and seconded as members of the Society.

THE Honorable Mr. C. J. Erskine has obtained three months leave to proceed to England in the Mail steamer which leaves our harbour this day.

THE P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Singapore*, Captain Gribble, which leaves our harbour this day at 9 A.M., for China, &c., carries on board one thousand and forty-seven and a half chests of Malwa Opium, and the following passengers:—

For Galle.—Mr. D. Wilson; Dr. Campbell.

For Calcutta.—Mr. M. C. Cohen, and two native servants.

For Melbourne.—Sir G. Smith; Captain Paul; Mr. J. H. Buller; Mr. T. Kennedy and Mr. F. FitzGerald.

For Sydney.—Mr. W. Tubbs; Mr. Dennis; Mr. Thomas and Mr. Currin.

For Hongkong.—Mr. Hewett.

MR. Joseph Scott is the only additional passenger per mail steamer *Jeddo*, which sails for Suez this day.

THE mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per steamer *Kurrachee*, will be closed to-morrow, at 3 o'clock P.M.

THE mails for Vingorla, Sedashewghur, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, and Colombo per steamer *Tilly*, will be closed to-morrow, at three o'clock P.M.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—12TH MAY 1863.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

PUTRID FISH.—Rama Luxamon and four others were placed at the bar, charged with exposing for sale, in the Boree Bunder market, fish unfit for the use of man, on Monday last.

Mr. Watson, the inspector of markets stated, that the fish was very bad and unfit for human food.

The Magistrate fined the defendants No. 1 and 2 five rupees each, and the defendants No. 3, 4, and 5 in the sum of ten rupees each.

NEGLECTING TO RETURN SCHEDULES.—Dr. Anuntoba Chundroba, Cursetjee Framjee, and Muncharam, were charged for neglecting to return their municipal tax schedules for the fourth quarter of 1862, contrary to Act XXV. of 1856.

From the evidence of Luxamon Dadoba, an inspector in the wheel tax department, it appeared, that he served the defendant No. 1 with the schedule for the fourth quarter of 1862. He delivered it to the defendant's brother on the 26th of November last. Witness served similar schedules to defendants second and third.

Cross-examined by the first defendant.—Witness was not always in the office. The register book was marked when the schedules were returned to the office. This morning, witness made enquiries regarding the schedules, and he found they had not been returned to the office. He could not know if the schedule had been returned and the clerk who registered it had mislaid it.

Defendant No. 1 stated in his defence that he sent the schedule duly filled in by a person who was constantly in the habit of going to the office of the Collector of Municipal taxes. He was told it was given in the hands of the carkoon as usual. In order to confirm his statement. Dr. Anuntoba called the following witness.

Bhikajee Anund, said that he always took the schedules to the Collector of the Municipal taxes. In the month of November or December he took the last schedule to that office. He generally delivered the schedules to the carkoon. He gave the last schedule to the same man to whom he delivered the former schedules.

In cross-examination the witness failed to point out exactly the place where he returned the schedule. The defence made by the defendants No. 2 and 3 was very lame.

The Magistrate said that the charge against the defendants No. 2 and 3 was distinctly proved, and therefore fined each of them in the sum of ten rupees.

The Magistrate sent the said Bhikajee Annund to the office of the Collector of the Municipal taxes to point out the man to whom he returned the schedule, and ordered Dr. Anuntoba to attend the Court on the following day.

Wednesday, 13*th May* 1863.

THEFT.—Dada Gunesh and Nana Gunesh, two young Brahmins, who were charged upon the information of Luxameebaee. a Cusban, with the theft of Copper pots, clothes and jewellery of the aggregate value of rupees sixteen thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven were discharged this day, as the evidence was insufficient.

LAW.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Saturday, 9*th May* 1863.

(BEFORE MANECKJEE CURSETJEE, ESQ.)

Richard Parker Halsted vs. Emma Cortayne, alias Miss Emma Gratian.

Mr. Macfarlane appeared for the defendant; the plaintiff in person.

This was an action of trover brought to recover Rs. 65 under the following particulars,—Rs. 40 for a coat, Rs. 20 for a pair of gold ear-rings, Rs. 3 for a petticoat, and Rs. 2 for a night dress, alleged to have been lent by plaintiff to defendant. The defendant denied possession of the coat and produced the rest of the articles into Court. Plaintiff is a lithographer to the Bombay Education Society's Press, and the defendant is an actress, the well-known performer at the Royal Theatre of this place. The plaintiff's case upon the evidence was that he had once lent the coat to Mr. Mears, the manager of the threatre, for the purpose of playing the farce called "Lucretia Borgia," that it was returned to him by Mr. Mears, and that he subsequently lent it, together with the other articles to the defendant, and it was never returned to him. That he and his wife frequently demanded the coat of the defendant, and once they did so in the presence of a witness named Mrs. Clark, and that the defendant admitted having given away the coat to a man named Sayers who left for England, and she promised to pay the value of it, which she has not yet done. Defendant's story was that she was introduced to plaintiff and his wife by Mr. Sayers, an amateur performer, and that she entrusted them with some work for the theatre, that one night when she had been to their house she borrowed the coat, that a few days afterwards plaintiff called for it at the theatre and she directed the wardrope keeper, Mr. Robinson, to deliver it to him and which was accordingly done, that she never had the coat since, and that the statement that she had promised to pay the value of it was not true, for she had already returned the coat to plaintiff. That she had since seen the coat in possession of Mr. Sayers, when she called upon him to give her boy in his charge to be taken to England, and she believed Mr. Sayers, who was staying some time in plaintiff's house, must have got the coat direct from plaintiff. Plaintiff and his wife valued the coat at Rs. 40, having purchased it in England for £5, while defendant and the witness Robinson valued it at Rs. 8 only. Defendant being anxious to procure the evidence of Mr. Mears, the case was adjourned for that purpose until Wednesday the 13th instant, upon which occasion Mr. Macfarlane again appeared and informed the Court, that Mr. Mears, being absent from Bombay, was not forthcoming, and he asked for further postponement consenting to pay the costs of the day to the plaintiff, and to deposit the amount of the claim in Court. The Court granted the postponement, but a short while afterwards Mr. Macfarlane returned and informed his Honor that the matter was compromised out of Court.

Wednesday, 13*th May* 1863.

Joosub Abdool Rahim vs. Sedick Dossa Alanee

Mr. Cumroodin for plaintiff.

Mr. Leathes for defendant.

In this action plaintiff sought to recover Rs. 407-8 being his half share in the sum of Rs. 815, the profit derived by the purchase and sale of 346 casks of apples in partnership with defendant.

Mr. Leathes denied the partnership and contended that if the plaintiff proved the partnership he would put himself out of Court, as the alleged partnership accounts were not adjusted. The Court has no jurisdiction to entertain claims respecting unliquidated balance of accounts.

His Honor said he could not entertain the action as the amount in dispute exceeded the jurisdiction of the Court.

Mr. Cumroodin said the plaintiff did not sue for more than Rs. 500. The action was for an account within the jurisdiction of the Court.

His Honor remarked that though the claim was for a less amount, the investigation would extend to the item of Rs. 815.

Mr. Cumroodin said it did not matter what the Court would have to enquire about, but if the claim was for a sum below Rs. 500, the Court would have jurisdiction. Plaintiff did not claim Rs. 815 but only half that amount.

His Honor said he would nonsuit the plaintiff on the ground that the amount in dispute exceeded the jurisdiction of the Court.

Mr. Leathes then applied for costs.

His Honor allowed the costs.

Mr. Cumroodin protested against the order for costs, alleging that if the Court had no jurisdiction in the cause, it could not consistently make any order for costs. The practice with other judges of the Court was not to make any order for costs in a cause which they found they had no jurisdiction to entertain.

His Honor said it was discretionary with him to make the order, and he would maintain it.

Plaintiff nonsuited with costs.

SURVEY OF THE ISLANDS IN THE CHINA SEA BETWEEN SINGAPORE AND BORNEO. BY H. M. S. RIFLEMAM.

(*From the Calcutta Gazette, May* 2.)

ISLANDS BETWEEN SINGAPORE STRAITS AND BORNEO.

The Bearings are Magnetic.

THE Survey of the islands in the south-western part of the China Sea between Singapore Strait and the Coast of Borneo having been completed in H. M. Surveying Vessel *Rifleman*, the result is hereby made known for general information.

As this paper will embody all the information contained in the account of the *Rifleman's* survey of the Tambelan islands published in October last, together with the results of the observations required to determine the astronomical positions at that time incomplete, that account is consequently cancelled.

All the meridian distances have been referred to Fort Fullerton, Singapore, in lat. 1° 17. N., long. 103° 51' 18" E. The islands have been connected together by astronomical positions and true bearings.

With the view that navigators may readily correct their Horsburgh's, the islands will be referred to in the order they occur in that work,—see Vol. II, pages 303 to 305, both inclusive.

ST. BARBE.—This island is well described in Horsburgh and requires no further remark here. We made the highest hill on the N. E. end to be in lat. 0° 8' 6" long. 107° 13' 32" E., and the height 762 feet. The height of the hill on the south end is 684 feet.

DIRECTION ISLAND.—The apex in Lat 0° 14' 39" Long. 108° 2' E., is 639 feet high. In Horsburgh this island is stated to be larger than St. Barbe, but it is, in fact, only one-third of its size. The description in other respects is good.

WELSTEAD SHOAL.—The position of this danger is very accurately given in Horsburgh. From unfavorable weather we were only able to obtain a single observation, this made the Lat. to be 0° 32' 27" N. The Long 107° 53" E. was obtained by true bearings to Direction island and Tambelan peak.

The rocks extend half a mile in an E. N. E. and W. S. W. direction, their breadth being about a cable's length. They consist of a number of pinnacles, with depths varying from seven to three fathoms.

When at anchor on the shoal Direction island bore by compass S. 27° 30' E.,—the small islet off the west side of that island being just visible from the bridge, and the compass bearing of Tambelan peak was N. 36° 40" W.

PULO DATTOO.—We made the Peak in Lat. 0. 7' 38," Long. 108° 35, 50 E., and its height to be 1,042 feet. It is correctly described in Horsburgh, as are also the islands betwixt Mampava and Sambas, &c.

ST. ESPRIT ISLANDS.—The highest part of the largest island of this group is in Lat. 0° 37' 31" N., Long. 107° 0' 50" E., and the height 817 feet. The group is correctly described in Horsburgh, and it is only necessary to remark here that vessels should be cautious when passing through them, as we found a coral patch of three fathoms between the Brace islands and the island next west of them.

HOPE SHOAL.—Is a doubtful danger which appears on the latest Admiralty Chart S. by W. 4 miles from the S. W. island of the St. Esprit Group.

The *Rifleman* was steaming over and about its reported position for a day, but could not discover it. We are not in possession of the particulars respecting it.

GREEN ISLAND.—Is correctly described in Horsburgh, its centre is in Lat, 044'43" N., and Long, 107° 18' 52" E.

THE TAMBLAN ISLANDS.—Are also correctly described in Horsburgh. We made the highest peak of the Great Tambelan to be in Lat. 1° 05" N., and Long. 107° 32' 22" E.

RODGER OR ELLEN ROCK.—Is of very small extent and as described by Mr. Alexander Rodger in Horsburgh, page 305, is about 100 yards square; but at low water spring tides there is but three feet water on it.

This is an exceedingly dangerous rock, for there are regular soundings of from 19 to 22 fathoms close to and for miles round it. The *Rifleman* was steaming about this danger for four days before it was found, although every effort was used to discover it. It was ultimately found by the tide making against the wind and causing a slight ripple.

We made its position to be as follows:—Lat. 0.41' 15" N., Long. 107. 31' 12" E.

Compass bearings.—Tambelan peak seen over the right spur of large Jarrang	N. 1° 30. E.—11° 8 miles
Green island	N. 75° 00' W.—12° 1 do.
Right extreme of Tambelans.	N. 12°— E.—19° 2 do.
Left ditto	N. 28° 30' W.—22° 32 do.

There is little doubt, but this is, the rock seen by Mr. Robert Loney, R. N., when in command of the *Rose Ellis*, and marked in the Admiralty Charts as Rose Ellis. The rock is so far from the islands that the least error of bearing, either in the compass or in the observation, would cause the discrepancy in its position as given by Captains Rodger and Loney.

EUROPE SHOAL.—Was found to extend about a mile in a N. by E. and S. by W. direction, the shoalest patch being in about the middle of the line, and having three fathoms on it at low water spring tides. Horsburgh gives two fathoms, but we could not find less than three, and all our boats were sounding over it several hours, Southwards of the three fathom patch the shoal extends to the westward nearly three quarters of a mile, having from six to ten fathoms over this part of it. All round the shoal there is from eighteen to twenty-five fathoms water.

We made the position of the three fathoms patch to be as follows:—Lat. 1° 11' 19" N. Long. 107° 25' 2" E.

Compass bearings.

Rocky Islets	S. 87° 30' W.	12.3 miles.
Gap Rock	N. 79° 25 E.	9 "
Apex Pulo Way	S. 17° 34 W.	5¼ "
Right extreme of the Tambelans	S. 24° 30 W.	6¼ "
Left do.	S. 24° 17 S.	12½ "

WHITE ROCK.—About 80 feet high, lies E.S.E. from Pulo Jarrang the S.E. island of the Tambelans. On its S.W. side are two small pinnacle rocks about twelve feet above high water. Vessels should not make too free with this rock as shoal water extends from it between the N.W. and S.W. bearings to a distance of two cables.

CONSTANCE SHOAL.—In the latest Admiralty Charts there is a danger marked "Constance?" and laid down about one mile and three quarters south of large Jarrang. The *Rifleman* was steaming a whole day about its position without it being discovered. Beyond being marked in the Chart we are not furnished with any particulars, and, moreover, the shoal being marked as doubtful in itself, and not as of doubtful position merely, we are induced not to believe in its existence.

A coral shoal, however, was found to lie off the S.W. end of little Jarrang, the shoalest part of which with three fathoms or it bears N. 68. W., nine-tenths of a mile from the S.W. end of that Island. From this patch, which is its western extreme, it extends about S.E. by E. three quarters of a mile, with depths over it varying from four to nine fathoms. This, probably, is the Constance shoal.

Tambelan highest peak on with the right extreme of barbour the island clears it half a mile to the westward, and white rock on with the right extreme of large Jarrang leads over nine fathoms on the S.E. end of it. White rock kept well open of the right extreme of large Jarrang clears the danger to the southward.

There are seventeen to twenty fathoms between this shoal and little Jarrang.

Several other shoal patches and dangers were found near the Tambelans, but they lie out of the track of ordinary navigators; and which a glance at the Chart will give a better idea of than a long account here.

ROCKY ISLANDS.—Situated N. 54 W. 12 miles from the channel between Pulo Way and Outer island of the Tambelan group are merely two barren rocks, the resort of seabirds. They are bold, close to and occupy a space of about two cables in extent. The northern and larger one, 134 feet in height, is in lat. 1° 11' 9" N., Long. 107° 13' E.

GAP ROCK.—North eleven miles from the Eastern extreme of the Tambelans in Lat. 1° 12' 30" No., and Long. 107° 34' 30" E., is very remarkable, consisting of two large boulders lying upon a flat rock. The larger of these boulders is 124 feet above the water. There is no small rock to the eastward of it as mentioned in Horsburgh, but a shoal extends about two cables from its south side.

ST. JULIAN.—N. 44½ W. 24 miles from the large island of the St. Esprit group in Lat. 0° 55' 40" N., Long. 106° 43' 30" E., is a remarkable island being nearly a mile long and only a cable's length broad. It is low in the centre rising to a hill 537 feet high on the north end, and to one 318 feet high on the south end. The hill on the north end forms an exceedingly bold cliff to seaward. We found deep water close to on all sides.

CAMELS HUMP.—N. 28 E., 18½ miles from St. Julian's in Lat. 1° 11' 46" N., Long. 106° 53' E., is about half a mile long in an east and west direction and about a third of a mile broad. It is well named, the highest part of the island forming a sort of hump, the height of which is 574 feet. We discovered no danger in its vicinity.

SADDLE ISLAND.—N.E. ¼ E. 12 miles from St. Julian, in Lat. 1° 19' 21" N., Long, 107. 2' 17" E., is only half a mile long, and a quarter of a mile broad; it, also, is well named. The hills forming the saddle are in line on a S. by W. and opposite bearing, the higher one on the north side being 387 feet high.

VICTORIA ISLAND.—In Lat. 1° 34' 46" N., Long. 106° 18' 40" E., rises to a hill in the centre 285 feet in height. We found a patch of five fathoms with deep water all round about one-third of a mile off its S. W. end.

ACASTA ROCK.—Lies N. by W. 4 miles from Victory island. It is just under the surface of the water and in calm weather presents exactly the appearance described in Horsburgh,—"the central part of a very brown color, declining to a pale green around." The least swell breaks on it.

DAUBTFUL REEF.—Of Horsburgh does not appear on the Admiralty Charts; and we saw nothing of such a danger when near its position.

BARREN ROCK.—S. by E. ¾ S. S. 7½ miles from Victory island, in Lat. 1° 31' 50" N., Long. 106° 25' 35" E., is a whitish rock 80 feet high, about a cable's length in size, with deep water all round it.

TIDES, WEATHER, &C.—As we are constantly shifting our surveying ground we had no good opportunity for obtaining a series of tide observations. Such as we were able to procure were so irregular that no general conclusion could be formed from them. We observed, however, during the S.W. Monsoon—from the middle of July to the middle of September; and also in the month of December during the N. E. Monsoon; that Tides set to winward every day against the prevailing current, although they were uncertain as to commencement and time of duration.

The weather was very fine and the winds generally light. Ships would frequently shorten their passages through this part of the China Sea if they kept a kedge ready to let go during light airs and calms, and when both current and tide would otherwise be setting them back over the ground they had with difficulty gained. We saw several vessels set back in this way.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.—All the above islands,—like most others in the tropics,—are covered with a dense vegetation, and have generally white sandy beaches upon which Turtle and the Iguana may frequently be found.

The islands of the St. Esprit group and others are occasionally visited by small parties of Malays for the purpose of catching Turtle.

The only islands permanently inhabited are those of the Tambelan group, all of which have a few Malays upon them. The village in the bay of the great Tambelan contains about five hundred inhabitants, but vessels cannot get any supplies there. We found the greatest difficulty in procuring a few fowls, &c., for our use while employed on the Survey.

JOHN WM. REED, *Master, R. N.*,
In charge of China Sea Survey.
H. M. Surveying Vessel "Rifleman,"
By Order, J. RENNIE,
(Secy. to the Govt. of India.)
Singapore, 6th March 1863.

POONA.

THE WEATHER.—The following is our register of the thermometer taken for the last five days at 3 o'clock P.M. in a room with doors open:—

Wednesday...May	6th	93	degrees Fahrenheit.
Thursday.....	" 7th	92	" "
Friday.....	" 8th	91	" "
Sunday	" 10th	90½	" "
Monday	" 11th	92	" "

From the above it will be seen that the weather keeps very hot.—*Observer, May* 12.

BENGAL.

WE hear from Lucknow that the Chief Commissioner's proposal regarding the constitution of a Bench of Honorary Magistrates in that City, has been referred to the Council of the Governor General.—*Hurkaru, May* 5.

NEWS had been received at Shanghai from Japan of the total loss of the steamer *Fiery Cross* belonging to the Japanese Government, and recently purchased from Messrs. Jardine, Skinner and Co. of this city. The steamer was lost in the Inland sea, but beyond the fact of the wreck no particulars have been received.—*Id.*

A CONTEMPORARY announces that the old project of a canal through Oudh has been revived. Sir A. Cotton and Mr. Dyer have lately visited the province, and the latter gentleman has been for some time past engaged in surveying from above Birtapoor in the Khyreegurh district, near the Nepaul frontier, to Lucknow. It is proposed to unite the waters of the Gurwah, Koreealee, Sardah and Chowka, with those of the Goomtee.—*Id.*

TROUBLES they say never come singly. We remarked on the accident to the Ship *Indian Empire* a few days ago. She again started yesterday; and in going down Garden Reach in tow of the steamer *Rattler* came in to collision with a large Parsiah sloop, carrying away both her main and fore yards. She has consequently been compelled to return again for these necessary repairs.—*Id.*

ACCIDENT IN THE HOOGHLY.—We regret to learn that an accident, accompanied with the loss of two lives, occurred yesterday on the river, in Garden Reach, when the French mail-steamer, *Erymanthe*, was getting under weigh in prosecution of her voyage to Galle. Full particulars have not yet reached us; but it appears that there was some difficulty in swinging the vessel round, to get her head down the river, in consequence of which her screw fouled one of the chains connected with the moorings, which held her till the flood came in with a rush, when she was swept upon the government stermer *Arracan*, parting her cables like pack-thread and driving her athwart hawse of the *Feroze*. We have not heard what damages were sustained on board the *Erymanthe*, but both the *Arracan* and *Feroze* suffered; and a fine young child, belonging to the first officer of the *Arracan* with a servant who was holding him in his arms, perished by falling overboard during the confusion and crash, out of one of the cutters into which they had been hurried for safety when the first officer, Mr. Bridger, observed the *Erymanthe* about to fall foul of the *Arracan*. It would appear that the boat got jammed between the two vessels, or was struck by the *Erymanthe's* bow, and the child and its servant fell overboard and disappeared before the eyes of the mother, whose deistraction may be better imagined than described. The *Erymanthe* proceeded on her passage down the river, and, assistance being rendered to the *Arracan* and she was remoored. An enquiry will, no doubt, be instituted into the causes that led to this accident, and we trust with such results as may tend to a prevention of such a catastrophe for the future. We do not imply any individual blame, but the circumstances call for a miuute and searching enquiry, and such, we have no doubt, will be held in the matter.—*Englishman, May* 5.

THE steamer *India*, with five hundred men of the Ceylon Pioneer Corps of Murbee Punjabees, will leave on the 7th, to convey the detachment to their destination in that Island, which is, we believe, *Colombo*. The men are highly pleased at going on service beyond sea, but the regiment is, we believe under-officered, perhaps because the terms of service in Ceylon with the regiment, as regards pay and allowances, are not generally, if at all, known. We believe that reference must be made to England for the final adjustment of this part of the matter.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

DR. SHORTT'S AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS AT CHINGLEPUT.

No. 2,316.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 22nd April 1863.

Read the following letter from J. Shortt, Esq., M D., Zillah Surgeon; to W. Hudleston, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Chingleput, 26th March 1863.

1. I have the honor to submit the accompanying samples of flax, straw, fibre, seed, and refuse fibre prepared and grown by me at Chingleput, and beg to request that you will be pleased to lay the same before the Board.

2. For the last three years, I have been growing a few plants here as an experiment from seed procured in the bazaars originally, but on the last occasion, in consequence of fresh stable manure being used without my knowledge, most of the plants withered off after attaining a couple of inches in height, leaving but a few plants in the bed. I then applied to Mr. Brown, late Superintendent of the Horticultural Gardens at Madras, for seed. Mr. Brown gave me a very small quantity of Punjaub flax seed; I had this put down, but only about 50 plants grew. I had about 50 plants of my own, and these grew up side by side with those from the Punjaub seed, and I could discover no difference whatever between the two.

3. During the last flower show at the Horticultural Gardens, at Madras, I transferred into pots, one plant of each a week before, and sent them to the show to the care of Doctor Hunter. At the time the plants were sent, they were vigorous and healthy from 12 to 15 inches in height, and covered with flowers and bolls; up to the present I have neither seen nor heard any notice or report of these plants. In consequence of the death of most of the plants, those that survived grew far apart, and attained some 15 inches in height; had they been grown closer, it is probable they would have attained a greater height.

4. As soon as some of the earlier bolls had ripened, I had the plants pulled up and rippled of their bolls by the hand; after allowing the straw to dry a few hours, it was steeped in fresh water, for which purpose I had the sheaves, in handfuls, laid crosswise (the root ends crossing the tops) in a cistern which was covered with straw, and a large stone placed over it to keep the straw under water. In the course of some 12 hours, fermentation set in, and continued for four days,—as soon as it ceased, the straw was tested by breaking the shove in two places, to see if the woody part or shove would come off free without breaking the fibre,—and as soon as this could be done, they were taken out and allowed to dry a few hours, in order that the moisture might be absorbed, when breaking or scutching was commenced by the hand. The result, I beg to submit is the small quantity of fibre sent. I also forward a handful of the shove to show the height the plants had attained, from which, 14 oz. of linseed was obtained, 6 oz. of which I now submit for the inspection of your Board. The manufacture of flax is much more difficult than the culture of the plant, which might be conducted by any person conversant with the common principles of agriculture, whereas the manufacture of the flax requires a combination of scientific knowledge, great practical experience, and tact in watching the different operations, and in the various manipulations, much skill and delicacy of handling is required to render the operation successful.

5. From various causes, my experiment was on a very small scale, the manipulation hurried, and to a certain extent imperfect, from want of the practical experience so necessary for success, which will account for the large amount of broken fibre among the refuse.

6. The plants also were of different ages; in the earlier ones, the bolls had ripened and the straw had become fully dried, which I think, made the fibre brittle. This small experiment was conducted more for my own satisfaction. Having observed reports of the failure of flax on the hills, I submit this rather lengthy communication on the subject, the importance of which will plead my excuse for troubling you with it.

1. Ordered to be submitted for the information of Government, and that copy with the samples, be forwarded to the Curator of the Madras Government Museum.

2. Copy will also be furnished to the Chamber of Commerce, the Agri-Horticultural Society, and to the Collectors in whose districts the experimental growth of flax has been attempted.

3. The Board are much obliged to Dr. Short for his communication.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

W. HUDLESTON.

WE hear from very good authority that it is in contemplation by the Mysore Government to construct a Railway through the Coffee districts of Mysore. No exact route, we believe, has been decided on; but Mr. G. F. Cockburn has been requested to inspect the ground between this and Toomkoor. Whether the line will be carried through Munzerabad and on to the Western Coast to Mangalore, or to the foot of the Coorg Hills is uncertain. We would advocate the latter as it would be more feasable and bring all the Coffee districts within reach of Bangalore and from hence on to Madras for the purposes of exportation.

Eighty lacks of Rupees we believe are lying idle in the Coffers of the Mysore Government. This is a sin and opposed to every principle of political economy, something towards improving the country ought to be done with this large Capital. Something permanently useful. The repairs of all existing Tanks and roads and the construction of new ones is amply provided for, out of the annual revenue. It would therefore be advisable to turn the 80 lacks to better account. Two projects present themselves, as being the most requisite and the most feasable. We can only suggest them at present and leave it to others to consider the details. We refer to the Mauri Couavdoy Resevoir and to the formation of a light Railway or tramway through the Coffee districts of Mysore.—*Bangalore Herald, May* 8.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

HIS HONOR, the Lieutenant-Governor of these Provinces, entered the Cantonment of Meerut, this morning, 6 A. M., under the salute due to his rank. His Honor, who is staying with Mr. Fleetwood William, C.S., the Commissioner of Meerut, will not hold a formal levee, but, between the hours of twelve and two, will receive the heads of the various departments, and, we presume, any other gentlemen who may desire to see him. His Honor will leave this for Moradabad, this evening.—*Mofussilite, May* 8.

OUR readers will be glad to hear that on or before the 1st of October, the Railway will be open from Allygbur to Bolundshuhur, and that, in the event of an ample supply of Saul timber, for sleepers, being seedily supplied, the line will be extended to Meerut and opened in January next. From about the same date we are told, it will be possible to travel hence to Bombay as well as to Calcutta entirely by rail.—*Id.*

OF the unequivocally sad relics of the hateful year 1857, none appeal to our feelings more painfully than the charred skeletons of private dwellings which on all sides are allowed by the authorities to remain in their repulsive deformity. In this station there are numerous specimens of such hidious ruins, which recall nothing but associations of violence, rapine and savage murder. Are these never to be levelled with the dust? Does Government wish to perpetuate the recollections of that awful crisis which led to the flowing of British blood within walls that are still peemitted to stand as revolting monuments of the deeds which more than all else darken the page of Indian history? Away with these! should be the cry; or rather the suggestion should not require to be even hinted at by the press. In silence those vestiges of rebellion should be scattered to the winds, and the very ground respected which is consecrated by the remembrance of the joy and mirth of those who are now no more. At present these ruins are wilfully and horribly defiled. On sanitary grounds, therefore, they ought to be doomed and destroyed at once. We trust the Government will take action in this matter without delay.—*Id.*

THE Inspector General of Organized Constabulary, Mr. Court of N. W. P. especially, and the various officers of the force, will be gratified to learn, on the authority of Sir Charles Trevelyan, that Colonel Bruce will be employed during the ensuing year as Commissioner for investigating and reporting upon the police forces of Northern India.—*Lahore Chronicle, May* 6.

THE climate of Lahore is at length becoming warmish rendering punkahs nscessary. Strange to say, in consequence of the mildness of the weather, garden flowers which were lanquishing, began to revive a few days ago, when pansies, sweet-williams, daisies, ver benas, pinks, &c., threw out fresh flowers, but the same cause, we understand, has done injury to the fruit trees.—*Id.*

FRANCE.

PARIS, *Friday Evening.*

THE Easter festivities, deferred according to the Greek calendar, have brought our Russian residents frequently together, and somewhat of discontent has been elicited at the subdued bearing of Baron de Bud

would rather that every rebel should be sent to Hell by a negro than by a white man." (Great laughter and loud applause.) "I would like to live long enough to see every white man now in South Carolina in Hell, and the negroes occupying his territory." (Cheers.) "All this may sound to you very wicked" (cries of "No, not at all!"), but no place on the face of the earth ought to be desecrated by a traitor. I bid you God speed in clearing out sympathizers with treason in the district of Columbia. It would not wound my feelings any day to find the dead bodies of rebel sympathizers pierced with bullet holes in every street and alley of the city of Washington." (Vociferous applause.) "I would regret the loss of the powder and lead." (Laughter.) "It would be cheaper and better to hang them, and save the ropes. Yes, hang them! and let them dangle until their stinking bodies rot, decompose, and "fall to the ground piece by piece." (Enthusiastic applause.) The published reports do not state what sort of an audience it was which greeted this disgusting brutality with approval. Possibly the audience was largely composed of the thieves by whom Washington is infested, who came to listen in the exercise of their vocation, with the double hope of amusement from the mouth of a kindred rowdy, and of a stroke of business to be done in the pockets of any army contractors or suttlers who might have been attracted by curiosity to the gathering. Certainly they could not have been intelligent, honourable, or descent men, or such blackguardism, if uttered in their hearing, would have been hooted down after the first mouthful. Senator Lane's affection for bullets may be explained by an incident of his early life in Kansas, when he deliberately shot a neighbour for presuming to drink or draw water out of a well on his property. How he escaped the gallows for that offence is only to be accounted for on the supposition that there was no law in Kansas at the time, and that every man was judge, juryman, and executioner in his own cause. Perhaps the consciousness that he not only deserved the gallows, but the warmer doom to which he would consign every white man in South Carolina, may have rendered him familiar with the idea of the rope and the gibbet, and lent that fervency and point to his oratory which so charmed the ears of his audience. But, if speeches are to be conducted under the auspices of such "Border ruffianism" as this man preaches, a military dictatorship cannot come too soon to save the country from anarchy.

And there are many symptoms that this military dictatorship is not so remote a contingency as the easy public supposes. In whatever way the war may terminate, it is clear that the Federal Government will be compelled to maintain a large standing army, which army must either find occupation in a foreign war, or in the subjugation of the people. The military machine is already constructed, and only awaits the advent of the hardy engineer who shall drive it over the liberties of the country. That engineer may be as yet a boy at school, feeding his young imagination with the bloody pabulum of battles and victories; or he may be a full grown man, already an actor in the events which he may help to remould to his imperious will; but, the standing army being granted, its master will appear in due course, and then the liberty of Federal America will be a tale that is told, a sound that is hushed, a dream and legend of the irrevocable past. Were the American people half as jealous of their constitutional rights as the British people, from whom they borrowed the ideas and principles on which these rights were founded, they would even now at the eleventh hour ask themselves whither this wicked and unnecessary war was leading them, and whether it was to be tolerated that men with arms in their hands should assemble in public meetings to debate political questions and the conduct either of the Government or the constitutional Opposition. One of the very worst of the many ugly features in the present aspect of affairs in the North is the discussion of such affairs by the soldiery—not among each other in their tents and by the camp fire,—for such discussions will take place while men are men and feel any interest in the cause which leads them to risk battle,—but by organized assemblies and deliberate speech making, intended either to control or to support the Government. And worse even than these meetings is the public approbation with which they are received. The *Tribune* of Wednesday last devotes a whole page to reports of military meetings at Newport News, Acquia Creek, Belle Plains, and Falmouth in Virginia, Fernandina in Florida, Camp Reno in Louisiana, and other places, at which the soldiers usurped a function which did not and ought not to belong to them. At a public meeting of the officers and privates of the 100th Pennsylvanian Regiment, known as the Roundheads, held at Newport News on the 14th inst., the lieutenant-colonel in the chair, a series of political resolutions were unanimously adopted, first by shouldering arms in token of approval, and afterwards by acclamation. One of the resolutions designated all who desired peace as "mean, cowardly, traitors of treason." Another affirmed that the assembled soldiers "spurned with contempt every proposition of Northern Copperheads for compromise." A third declared that these people (the Copperheads) and other sympathizers with the rebellion "gave aid and comfort to the enemy, disheartened the army by a show of distraction and division in the loyal States, and that they were, in fact, traitors, and merited and should suffer the traitor's doom;" while a fourth warned the Peace Democrats "that persistence in their evil courses would bring to their own doors those horrors of civil war which were now only known at the South." A similar meeting of the 111th Pennsylvanian Regiment was held at Aquia Creek on the 11th. The resolutions having been drawn up by the colonel, assisted by a major, a lieutenant, and the chaplain, were read to the soldiers, drawn up on parade for the purpose, and carried amid deafening cheers. They declared unalterable attachment to the Union; pronounced peace to be impossible, except by the unqualified submission or the subjugation of the South; and denounced the "black-hearted traitors" of the North, who were worse than the "black-hearted miscreants" of the South, inasmuch as they lacked the courage which the latter possessed. One of these meetings, held in Louisiana, was avowedly convened for the purpose of acting upon the public sentiment in Connecticut, with the view of controlling the election of Governor. The address to the people of Connecticut, which was adopted, called upon them to be as brave by their firesides as the Connecticut soldiers were on the battle-field, and to exert all their influence against the Democratic and Peace candidate, and in favour of the Republican and War candidate for the office of Governor. If these things be done in the green wood what shall be done in the dry? There can be little doubt that these meetings, from the suddenness with which they have been called, and from the fact that they have broken out simultaneously in Virginia, Louisiana, and the West, have been instigated by the Government. The soldiers themselves would not originate them. But it is a dangerous game to play. The army may be in the humour at present to support the Government by its voice as well as its weapons; but if Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward do not see the imminent peril of employing it as a political instrument to denounce vengeance against political foes, they are greater imbeciles than their enemies allege. The day may come when the soldiers, having been taught to express their political sentiments in camp, may express sentiments not at all in accordance with those held by the men who are now in power, and when they may give effect to their strong words by stronger deeds, and perhaps march upon Washington instead of marching upon the "rebels," and make a clean sweep of what they may have learnt to consider, rightfully or wrongfully, the imbecility, the dishonesty, or the treason of the present occupants of office. As the President's reading is said to be confined to Joe Miller's Jests, Æsop's Fables, and the New York Herald, he may not be acquainted with the legend of Frankenstein; but it would be well, perhaps, if some one in his confidence—Mr. Horace Greeley, for instance—would read to him the suggestive story of the man who made the monster, and what became of him. He and Mr. Seward have also made a monster. Let them beware of the creature as soon as it ceases to be a machine and presumes to think and act for itself. To teach the individual soldier to think is no crime, but to teach an army to think en masse is treason to liberty.

AMERICAN SEIZURE OF BRITISH VESSELS.—CONDUCT OF MR. ADAMS.

(*From the Times City Article, April* 18.)

THE surprise created to-day by the publication of the letter of Mr. Adams, the United States' Minister in London, "cheerfully" granting a pass for a vessel to Matamoras laden with arms and ammunition for the service of the Mexicans in their war against France, and assuming the right for himself to be the arbiter as to the respective vessels that are to be considered honest or dishonest in trading from this country, has been so great that many persons have fancied there must have been some mistake in the matter. Any explanation from Mr. Adams will of course be received with respect, but the public may feel assured that the fact of the letter having been duly exhibited, the whole of it in Mr. Adams's writing, together with proposals for an insurance of 110,000*l.* on an "A 1 steamer," to carry munitions of war from a port of the United Kingdom to Matamoras, is believed to be entirely beyond dispute. Of the proposed sum 80,000*l.* was to be on the munitions of war and 30,000*l.* on ship and freight, and the insurance was to be against capture or detention. It also appears that the two gentlemen specifically named by Mr. Adams as the parties to whom he has "with pleasure given his certificate or pass on account of the "creditable" object they have in view are Mr. Howell, an American contractor, and General Zirman, of the Mexican army, and that it was the agents of these persons by whom the insurance was attempted to be effected.

The following letter has been received on the subject of the Peterhoff seizure, the writer of which seeks to mitigate the feeling aroused by that act by referring to the antecedents of the Sea Queen, the sister vessel, which is now prepared to start for Matamoras, but which is detained at Falmouth, waiting the decision of the British Government as to the protection to be afforded to her. The argument, however, is, in a legal point of view utterly worthless. To allege that the Sea Queen some time back succeeded in running the Charleston blockade is no more relevant in connexion with her present voyage than would be the act of a police officer in stopping a public carriage with respectable characters, and impounding and imprisoning the whole this year because the same carriage had last year been employed to convey an uncertified bankrupt escaping from his creditors. Moreover, if the argument had sufficient weight, even to arouse a prejudice, it would operate very feebly, since it is believed, notwithstanding the assertion ventured to the contrary, that the present shippers of her cargo were wholly unacquainted with her alleged former exploit. The question for the Admiral of a blockading squadron is not what has a ship done on former voyages, but what is she about to do on her present one; and if, after fair inquiry, he can find no evidence against her, he has no choice but to allow her to proceed. The Federal Government, although they may be disposed not to allow a shred of liberty to remain either on land or sea, must learn to confine themselves in this policy to their own jurisdiction. The writer of the present letter is an Englishman, but it is to be hoped he is alone among his countrymen in setting up such a doctrine as that the Sea Queen, now bound on a perfectly legal voyage, "deserves no protection at the hands of our Governments." She deserves just as much protection as any other vessel in our mercantile marine, and, if she is to be shut out from it, the next most consistent step will be to place Mr. Adams, the American Minister, at the head both of the British Admiralty and the Board of Trade until the present war shall have terminated. The hint that the case of the Peterhoff is not so clear as is generally imagined, and that proof of this could be furnished, is equally objectionable. The conviction is as strong as possible in the city that her case is without a flaw, but it is certain that if any one is in possession of evidence which will facilitate a just decision—no matter whether that evidence be in favor of Admiral Wilkes, on the one hand, or of the owners on the other, it is his duty to come forward with it, and not to seek by vague intimations to excite a bias against either side. The practice of the English Government is directly opposite to that which is declared by General Butler to be the practice of the United States, and on proper evidence we should readily give up the case of the Peterhoff, not from fear of the Federal Government and with an intention of waiting for future revenge, but from the dread, which is felt alike by all individuals and all nations who have attained to a certain development of self-respect and conscientiousness, of lowering ourselves by committing a wrong:—

"Sir,—In the height of our indignation against commodor Wilkes for his unceremonious capture of the doubtless innocent Peterhoff, it must not be forgotten, when her owners come forward with the pleas of 'injured innocence' and 'virtuous indignation,' requesting our Government to help them out of their difficulties with their second steamer, the Sea Queen, that this very Sea Queen is no other than the notorious Lloyds, celebrated for having once (if not twice) run the blockade of Charleston while belonging to the same ownership.

"This fact is doubtless well known to the Federal authorities here, as you or they have only to open Lloyd's register-book to be convinced of it. Some little trouble was doubtless involved to the owners to obtain this fresh baptism or regeneration of the Lloyds, such as what is commonly known among shipowners and brokers as a 'bogus' transfer to the Hamburg flag, and another retransfer to the British; but, whatever it was, and for whatever reason it was done, the Lloyds, remaining in the Victoria Docks all the time, became the Sea Queen.

"I could easily enlarge on the importance and legal bearing of this fact, but I know that your space is too valuable to warrant my so doing. I therefore merely advance it as a fact which, although very well known in the city, and of which there cannot be the slightest doubt that the characters, shippers, and brokers of the Sea Queen were perfectly cognizant before they commenced their business relations with this notorious steamer, has never appeared in your columns, and therefore for the benefit of your readers (including, probably the dignitaries at the Foreign-office) are ignorant of it, and are therefore unable to form an impartial judgment between the owners of these Matamoras steamers and the Federal cruisers.

"The magnitude of the interests involved in maintaining peaceful relations between ourselves and the United States, and no other reason, is my excuse for troubling you with this letter, for, in common with the majority of my countrymen, I have no sympathy with the arrogance of the Northern statesmen and admirals. Neutrality, however, should be impartial, and certainly the Sea Queen deserves no protection at the hands of our Government; neither is the Peterhoff's so clear a case as is generally imagined, which phrase I will explain if desired by her owners; but I think it will be more judicious on their part not to court too much publicity for the proceedings of their steamers. I am, Sir, your very obedient servant, "B."

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

(*From special correspondent of the Daily News, April* 16.)

KRESZOWICE, *April* 12.

I LEFT Cracow early this morning to pay a visit to the hospital at this place, whither the wounded in the affair at Sklary were transported. Before I come to the subject on which I am detained I must give you some account of what is going on at Cracow. The activity of the Austrian police has increased to the most alarming extent during the last ten days, and not a house in the town is free from their nocturnal visits. Bentkowski, formerly deputy from Posen in the Berlin Chamber, and late chief of the staff to Langiewicz, has at last fallen into the hands of the authorities. You will perhaps remember that I mentioned in a former letter that Bentkowski was one of those who accompanied Langiewicz when he crossed the frontier into Gallicia. On that occasion he thought it prudent not to present himself at all to the authorities, even with a borrowed passport, and so escaping, finally reached Cracow by side roads, where up to the time of general Kruszewski's arrest he gave him the benefit of his experience which is very considerable. Yesterday all Cracow was taken aback by the news that Chrzanowski, principal editor of the *Czas*, had been invited to the police-office, and on his arrival unceremoniously thrust into the lock-up, where criminals are detained. Bentkowski was treated in the same manner. You have no conception of the painful state of things in Cracow at this moment—no man dare trust his neighbour, and if a stranger enters a restaurant all eyes are at once fixed upon him, and the conversation ceases altogether, or drops to a whisper. Russian gold has been so fearfully busy, that it is now almost hopeless that any plan can be brought to maturity without its being divulged. Among a people whose integrity and industry the Russians have been doing their utmost to annihilate for near a century, it is not to be wondered at that hundreds of the lower orders are to be found who will sell their country for gold. It is a cruel thing to taunt the Poles with examples of corruptibility, and fallacies of the existence of which they are rather to be pitied than blamed. To a certain extent it is with the Poles as it was with the Neapolitans, they have both been under a government whose sole object has been to eradicate every germ of honest industry which might one day have borne fruit. But it was most unjust to an intellectual generous people like the Poles to push the comparison any further; they were both victims of one system; but there the likeness ends. To convince you that it is not the Poles alone who are molested at all hours of the day and night by the police, I may inform you that on Friday morning, at a little after five, my sleep was rudely broken in upon by three commissioners of police, who expressed a desire to see my passport. I was not the least surprised by their visit, and of course at once complied with their request, but endeavoured to give them to understand that I should esteem it a favour if they would make their next visit a little later.

I was yesterday informed by two Austrian gentlemen, who had just returned from the spot, of a fresh instance of the bestiality of the Russian soldiery. A Polish lady, having occasion to cross the Russian frontier, had taken a carriage and proceeded to Michalowice, where her papers were examined by the Russian authorities and she was allowed to pass. A little further on she fell into the hands of a party of soldiers, who robbed her of everything she had, and after stripping her almost naked, left her to proceed as she might. The lady begged to have her dress back, but even this was refused her.

To give you another instance. Two or three days since a Polish lady and gentleman who had not been able to escape across the frontier, though living close on it, were massacred in cold blood with their daughter. I myself travelled as far as the barrier with a proprietor who lives at Bentkowice, just within Russian Poland, and he assured me that he trembles every day for his life; and in the face of the following proclamation, the first fruits of General Berg's arrival at Warsaw, he may well fear to return among his people. General Berg was Paskiewish's aide-de-camp during the revolution of 1831, and has the reputation of being one of the most advanced pupils of the school of the late Emperor Nicholas. The proclamation runs thus: "Workmen and labourers! your masters, after bringing about the destruction of your ancestors, have appropriated their lands, and regard you in the light of beasts of burden, destined to nothing else but to slave for them. But seeing that you are willing to defend your rights, we have concerted a plan by which you can exterminate your oppressors. It is this, that you shall burn their chateaux to the ground and divide their lands among you, and, for the masters, you have only to cut their throats, which is just what they deserve. Then, at last the Emperor will be worried no more, and with authority firmly established, all classes will enjoy a common happiness." The phraseology of the proclamation is so plain that it needs no comment. The Poles have been expecting it from day to day, and now it has come, so it won't be the fault of the Russians if massacres do not follow which will throw those of Gallicia in 1846 into the shade. The atrocities which have as yet been perpetrated in Russian Poland have been almost entirely the work of the soldiery.

Three weeks since the whole household of a Polish proprietor living with his family in Cracow, whither he has fled for refugé, were put to death in the most brutal manner—men and women were brought into the court-yard together, and there stripped naked and submitted to the most revolting torture, the brutal soldiery even cutting off the breasts of the women. The whole scene was witnessed by the steward from his hiding-place, who at the end of his letter to his master giving an account of what had happened, exclaims, "Lord! how long?" These things happen under the very eyes of the Russian officers, who are quite powerless over their men; and it is only because the cases which I have been enabled to give you above took place near the frontier that we hear anything about them. Of all the atrocities which are daily perpetrated in the interior of Russian Poland we hear almost nothing, though enough to leave no doubt of their truth. I sincerely believe that it is only because we in England are utterly ignorant of the facts of the case that we continue to talk so complacently about the poor Poles, and recommend them to return to the tender mercies of the Czar. Here on the spot it is impossible not to boil over with indignation at the horrors you hear of daily. If these stories are destitute of foundation, how is it that boys of 16 or 17 leave everything they hold dear at home—father, mother, and sister—and rush upon almost certain death? This very day I have been talking with a young fellow who lies with a bullet in his breast, and he told me that he left home saying that he should only be away a few days, leaving his mother very ill. He served through the whole of Langiewicz's campaign, and last Sunday received what it is feared will be his death wound. On the night before the fight at Sklary he heard of his mother's death, and now he himself lies in the hospital here, likely to follow her soon.

The same Austrian gentleman who related to me the outrage at Micalowice, informed me that public opinion in Vienna has become so exasperated against Russia, that the government can hardly resist the pressure put upon them. I was also rejoiced to hear that the Austrian officers are beginning to smart under the repeated insults which have been offered to their army, and have presented a petition to Count Mentsdorf Pouilly, praying that the government will demand satisfaction. An Austrian corporal gave me the following statement as to the number of officers and men killed and wounded by the Russians in this immediate neighbourhood. The regiments called Prinz von Preussen, Hartmann, and Mentsdorf have respectively had three men wounded, one killed and one wounded, and one killed and two wounded.

At Igolomia, as I mentioned in a former letter, a regular skirmish took place between the Austrians and Cossacks, in which the former had two killed and ten wounded. It is not to be wondered that this repetition of insults begins to nettle the feelings of those of the Austrian officers who are at all sensitive about the national honour. Notwithstanding these rumours of demands that are to be made for satisfaction, only the day before yesterday six Cossacks, who were captured by the Austrians and brought into Cracow, were sent back across the frontier with their arms, their plea that they were unacquainted with the frontier line being admitted.

Among the wounded whom I visited in the hospital here this morning was a Pole who had served in the Crimea in the Russian army, which he had left at the earliest opportunity, and on the breaking out of the insurrection hastened to join the insurgent forces. He belonged to the Jitomir regiment in the Crimea, and received a wound from a French bayonet. He informed me that the Jitomir regiment was disbanded after the war, and the officers distributed among other regiments, and that of his former comrades not less than seven have already come over to the Poles, preferring death if they should fall into the hands of the Russians, to fighting against their brethren. Of these seven three have already been shot, whose names he gave me—Ensigns Gudymowsky and Rakowsky and Sous-Lieutenant Francevitch. The names of the others, for obvious reasons, he kept back. This same officer spoke of the demoralisation among the Russian troops as passing all belief, and gave me an instance of it which happened the other day. A Lieutenant Tidemann—all honour to him—was endeavouring to restrain the rapacity of his men, when they turned upon him and severely wounded him in the stomach with the bayonet, and he now lies in a precarious state. My informant commanded one of the three companies, consisting of 70, 80 and 68 men respectively, at the affair of Sklary, and according to him the 3rd company, 18 of whom are in the field disabled, consisted mainly of field labourers, one of whom was killed. I also learned from him that each of the insurgents had at least two, and some three rifles apiece, as the arms for 600 men at least who had come from Cracow in the following days were already in camp. So that last Sunday the order of things was reversed with a vengeance, as generally it is arms and not men that are wanting. The fighting on that day very much resembled cover-shooting in Norfolk, where each man has his three guns, with this difference, that at Sklary you had Russians to shoot instead of pheasants. The Warsaw committee have taken a very severe view of the want of skill shown by Gregowicz, the leader of the insurgents on that day, in allowing himself to fall into the hands of the Austrians, though it is true that he contrived to make his escape when it was too late, and when the insurgent band, which only his presence could have kept together, had already dispersed. "For the future," says a secret order, which was read yesterday in the hospital, "any insurgent officer having once crossed the Russian frontier, who is caught returning into Galicia, is to be punished with death." It is unfortunately true that this severity is necessary, and if acted upon in one or two cases the effect would be doubtless most wholesome. In the case of Gregowicz, the circumstances under which he fell into the hands of the Austrians are not yet sufficiently known to warrant the court-martial which is sitting on him coming to any decision.

It will be satisfactory to those in England who care at all for the sufferings of this unfortunate people to hear that the sick and wounded in the hospitals are most carefully attended to, and furnished with all necessaries. The money which has been subscribed in England may be very usefully applied to furnishing those who require it with funds to get home, and to providing amusements and slight luxurious which may help to lighten the sufferings of the poor fellows, scores of whom have many a weary month before them ere they will be in a state to leave the hospital. I find the greatest delicacy necessary in persuading them to accept even the few things I have been able to send them, so that the dispenser of English charity will not find an easy task before him. The hospital here, built by Count Potowski, and attended by his doctor Oczacki, who has the reputation of being a clever and humane man, is a commodious well-built edifice. Under the centre of the building flows a little stream of running water, so that all impurities are at once removed. Of the 15 lying there who were wounded on Sunday last there is not a single case of a bayonet wound, nor indeed, as far as my experience goes, is there one to be found in all the Cracow hospitals. Those who received bayonet wounds were mostly finished off by the Russians when on the ground. Most are wounded in the legs, many in several places, the shrieks of the poor boys, when their wounds are being probed, are pitiable indeed.

Among those in the hospital who ask for books in the French, English, German, Polish, and Bohemain languages. I had to hunt up the Cracow bookstores for a novel in the Greeck language for one poor fellow, who was deeply grateful for it. Of a list of 31 insurgents who were "sent inwards" to Olmutz and Iglan, in Morauia, last Wednesday, it may be interesting if I give the stations in which each of us can remember. Among them five labourers, four landed proprietors' sons, one landed proprietor, six or seven domestic servants, one doctor's assistant, one cook, one needle make, one smith, one pianoforte tuner, one student; the rest I forget. I fear it is no doubt the case that the peasants—that is, the peasant proprietors, not the labourers—are now entirely standing aloof from the movement, though I am assured that at the commencement they were to be found in large numbers in the insurgent ranks. The news, though they have entirely abstained from fighting, have yet played a very patriotic part in not withholding the sinews of war.

With regard to the insurgent cavalry, they are supplied with horses by patriotic graziers, who, when their beasts fall into the hands of the Austrians, which they do very frequently, are allowed to re-purchase them at a low rate. The proprietor having thusrecoveredhis horse, if his patriotism is of the first order again lends him to the insurgents, and again rebuys him when captured. In this way some horses have been lent and bought three times.

The *General Correspondence* of Vienna, of the 12th, says:

"The precautionary measures become indispensable in some parts of Galicia—on the one hand, to remove all grounds for accusing Austria of favouring the insurrection, and, on the other, to prevent whatever might compromise public order in the part of the empire near the Polish frontier—are made the pretext for reproaching Austria with a change of attitude towards the Polish insurrection. Every impartial observer must acknowledge that there is no ground for such insinuations. The attitude of Austria towards the Polish insurrection has been, from the very first, one of complete impartiality combined with the utmost humanity. The proof that Austria has conscientiously maintained this attitude is that the fact is unanimously admitted by all Europe. However, Austria has other international obligations with regard to other European states, and sacred duties to fulfil towards herself and her subjects. The imperial government cannot tolerate the establishing on her territory of a rendezvous with a view to attacks on a neighbouring state, as by so doing she would cease to be impartial and would be aiding one of the contending parties. The imperial government cannot allow the existence in the monarchy of any power, public or private, which pretends to give orders and inflict punishments; this she owes to the honour of the crown. In fine, the Austrian governmeut is bound to protect all the citizens of the empire against the terrorism of an illegal secret power; she owes this to her own subjects.

A WHITE robin has been shot. It is too bad that the peculiar beauty of a bird should prove its destruction; but how often is it in life that the beautiful are the prey of the spoiler.

"No use in my trying to collect that bill, sir," said a collector to his employer, handing the dishonoured document to the latter. "Why?" "The man who should pay it is *non est*," replied the other. "Then take it, and collect it, sir. A *non est* man will not fail to act honestly."

A WITNESS in court being asked if he had ever heard that Mrs. Wilkins was a naturalist, said he understood she had ten children. "If that doesn't constitute her a naturalist," exclaimed the witness, "then I should like to know what does?"

A STORY is told of a family of American spinsters who came to Europe in 1851 to see the Great Exhibition, and, after their arrival here, wrote to their friends that rather than again endure the horrors of sea-sickness they would ask relief in a London workhouse.

WHEN is a ship properly in love? When she is *tender* to a man-of-war.—When improperly in love? When (b) anchoring after a heavy swell.—When foolishly in love? When attached to a great b(u)oy.—When ambitiously in love? When she is making up to a pier (peer).

The Colonial Secretary has appointed the Agent-General for Crown Colonies in London, Penrose Goodchild Julyan, Esq., and William Charles Sergiant, Esq., and pursuance of an ordinance for raising £1,000,000 sterling on debentures for the construction of a railway from Colombotu Kandy, jointly to sign the debentures to be issued on behalf of the government of Ceylon and to pay the principal and interest of said debenture as they shall become due.

Auction Announcements.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

On TUESDAY next, the 19th instant, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, a quantity of Grey Goods, White Jacconets, and sundry other articles.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Beaujolais Wine, at Rs. 15 per dozen.
Carriage Linings, Oil Carpets, for Floor and Staircases.
Wire Netting, suitable for Garden enclosures.
Superior Hair Oil.
De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.
N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.
FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 14th May 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF THE REMAINS OF THE WRECK OF THE "BEECHWORTH."

On SATURDAY next, the 16th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, what remains of the wrecked Ship *Beechworth*. This comprises—

3 La ge Lower Masts, two lying at Cassewaree Bunder, Mazagon, and one at Butchers' Island.
1 New Spare Top Mast, and
1 Bowsprit, lying at Cassewaree Bunder.
Sundry portions of wreck lying at Nowasewa, near Elephanta, Trombay, and Tank Bunder.
1 Portion of the wreck lying near Gibbet Island, with the Copper and Bolts thereon.
A new Sheet Anchor, with say 20 fathoms of Chain attached, sunk near Caranjah, where the Ship grounded.
2 Cannon, lying at Mazagon.
N. B.—Terms Cash—at time of sale when all the property will be at the risk of the purchaser.
Further particulars will be made known at the time of sale.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 18th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Bleached, Grey, and Coloured Twists, &c.

ALSO,

4 Tons Blister Steel.
We recommend this strongly to consumers as it can be warranted to be of the best quality.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

PRINCES PATTERN PARK PHAETON.

A beautiful little Carriage of this form is also for sale, warranted new, and direct from the Builders (Jno. Barton & Sons), is warranted strong, and of the best materials, and is recommended as a good description of conveyance for Poona in the approaching monsoon where strength and lightness in a conveyance is a great desideratum.

SHERRY.

Fine, English-bottled Brown Dinner Sherry, at Rs. 15 per dozen. To close an account.

WINES.

Gool Sherry .....Rs. 18 per doz.
Bernard and Co.'s finest Cherry Brandy—
In quarts .....Rs. 13 per doz.
Bombay, 14th May 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED AND HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY AT KHANDALLA.

(*Without Reserve.*)

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are favored with instructions to submit to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 14th inst., at 4 P.M., and according to him the 3rd company, 18 of whom are in the field disabled, consisted mainly of field labourers, one of whom was killed. I also learned from him that each of the insurgents had at least two, and some three rifles apiece, as the arms for 600 men at least who had come from Cracow in the following days were already in camp. So that last Sunday the order of things was reversed with a vengeance, as generally it is arms and not men that are wanting. The fighting on that day very much resembled cover-shooting in Norfolk, where each man has his three guns, with this difference, that at Sklary you had Russians to shoot instead of pheasants. The Warsaw committee have taken a very severe view of the want of skill shown by Gregowicz, the leader of the insurgents on that day, in allowing himself to fall into the hands of the Austrians, though it is true that he contrived to make his escape when it was too late, and when the insurgent band, which only his presence could have kept together, had already dispersed. "For the future," says a secret order, which was read yesterday in the hospital, "any insurgent officer having once crossed the Russian frontier, who is caught returning into Galicia, is to be punished with death." It is unfortunately true that this severity is necessary, and if acted upon in one or two cases the effect would no doubt be most wholesome. In the case of Gregowicz, the circumstances under which he fell into the hands of the Austrians are not yet sufficiently known to warrant the court-martial which is sitting on him coming to any decision.

It will be satisfactory to those in England who care at all for the sufferings of this unfortunate people to hear that the sick and wounded in the hospitals are most carefully attended to, and furnished with all necessaries. The money which has been subscribed in England may be very usefully applied to furnishing those who require it with funds to get home, and to providing amusements and slight luxurious which may help to lighten the sufferings of the poor fellows, scores of whom have many a weary month before them ere they will be in a state to leave the hospital. I find the greatest delicacy necessary in persuading them to accept even the few things I have been able to send them, so that the dispenser of English charity will not find an easy task before him. The hospital here, built by Count Potowski, and attended by his doctor Oczacki, who has the reputation of being a clever and humane man, is a commodious well-built edifice. Under the centre of the building flows a little stream of running water, so that all impurities are at once removed. Of the 15 lying there who were wounded on Sunday last there is not a single case of a bayonet wound, nor indeed, as far as my experience goes, is there one to be found in all the Cracow hospitals. Those who received bayonet wounds were mostly finished off by the Russians when on the ground. Most are wounded in the legs, many in several places, the shrieks of the poor boys, when their wounds are being probed, are pitiable indeed.

Among those in the hospital who ask for books in the French, English, German, Polish, and Bohemain languages. I had to hunt up the Cracow bookstores for a novel in the Greeck language for one poor fellow, who was deeply grateful for it. Of a list of 31 insurgents who were "sent inwards" to Olmutz and Iglan, in Morauia, last Wednesday, it may be interesting if I give the stations in which each of us can remember. Among them five labourers, four landed proprietors' sons, one landed proprietor, six or seven domestic servants, one doctor's assistant, one cook, one needle make, one smith, one pianoforte tuner, one student; the rest I forget. I fear it is no doubt the case that the peasants—that is, the peasant proprietors, not the labourers—are now entirely standing aloof from the movement, though I am assured that at the commencement they were to be found in large numbers in the insurgent ranks. The news, though they have entirely abstained from fighting, have yet played a very patriotic part in not withholding the sinews of war.

With regard to the insurgent cavalry, they are supplied with horses by patriotic graziers, who, when their beasts fall into the hands of the Austrians, which they do very frequently, are allowed to re-purchase them at a low rate. The proprietor having thusrecoveredhis horse, if his patriotism is of the first order again lends him to the insurgents, and again rebuys him when captured. In this way some horses have been lent and bought three times.

The *General Correspondence* of Vienna, of the 12th, says:

"The precautionary measures become indispensable in some parts of Galicia—on the one hand, to remove all grounds for accusing Austria of favouring the insurrection, and, on the other, to prevent whatever might compromise public order in the part of the empire near the Polish frontier—are made the pretext for reproaching Austria with a change of attitude towards the Polish insurrection. Every impartial observer must acknowledge that there is no ground for such insinuations. The attitude of Austria towards the Polish insurrection has been, from the very first, one of complete impartiality combined with the utmost humanity. The proof that Austria has conscientiously maintained this attitude is that the fact is unanimously admitted by all Europe. However, Austria has other international obligations with regard to other European states, and sacred duties to fulfil towards herself and her subjects. The imperial government cannot tolerate the establishing on her territory of a rendezvous with a view to attacks on a neighbouring state, as by so doing she would cease to be impartial and would be aiding one of the contending parties. The imperial government cannot allow the existence in the monarchy of any power, public or private, which pretends to give orders and inflict punishments; this she owes to the honour of the crown. In fine, the Austrian governmeut is bound to protect all the citizens of the empire against the terrorism of an illegal secret power; she owes this to her own subjects.

A WHITE robin has been shot. It is too bad that the peculiar beauty of a bird should prove its destruction; but how often is it in life that the beautiful are the prey of the spoiler.

"No use in my trying to collect that bill, sir," said a collector to his employer, handing the dishonoured document to the latter. "Why?" "The man who should pay it is *non est*," replied the other. "Then take it, and collect it, sir. A *non est* man will not fail to act honestly."

A WITNESS in court being asked if he had ever heard that Mrs. Wilkins was a naturalist, said he understood she had ten children. "If that doesn't constitute her a naturalist," exclaimed the witness, "then I should like to know what does?"

A STORY is told of a family of American spinsters who came to Europe in 1851 to see the Great Exhibition, and, after their arrival here, wrote to their friends that rather than again endure the horrors of sea-sickness they would ask relief in a London workhouse.

WHEN is a ship properly in love? When she is *tender* to a man-of-war.—When improperly in love? When (b) anchoring after a heavy swell.—When foolishly in love? When attached to a great b(u)oy.—When ambitiously in love? When she is making up to a pier (peer).

The Colonial Secretary has appointed the Agent-General for Crown Colonies in London, Penrose Goodchild Julyan, Esq., and William Charles Sergiant, Esq., and pursuance of an ordinance for raising £1,000,000 sterling on debentures for the construction of a railway from Colombotu Kandy, jointly to sign the debentures to be issued on behalf of the government of Ceylon and to pay the principal and interest of said debenture as they shall become due.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. MRS. FRASER'S school and course of study are designed to *develope* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or examining special branches in grammatical or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rudiments of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

Auction Announcements.

BENNETT & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 16th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, a few Bales of Twists, a quantity of Colored Broad Cloth, &c. &c.

A few Pieces of Black Nett.
4 Cases of Millinery.
Saddlery, consisting of Racing Saddles, Bits, Buggy Whips, Girths, &c.
A serviceable young and powerful Chesnut Horse, goes either in Shigram or Buggy, has been ridden by a Lady.
One Liver and White Water Spaniel *Dog*.
One Scotch Terrier Bitch.

AT 1 P.M.

Any Carriages and Horses offering.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, CARRIAGE, HORSE, &c., AT PARK HALL, GUILDER STREET, GRANT ROAD.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 14th, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, "Park Hall" Guilder Street, Grant Road, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plate, Plated, Glass and Queen's Ware, Carriage Horse, &c., of W. A. L. MCKENZIE, Esq., the same comprising a set of Cut Glass Ware, Rich Cut Quart and Pint Decanters, Water and Claret Jugs, a handsome Blue and Gilt Dresden pattern Dinner Set, White and Green Tea Set, a neat flowered Breakfast Set, a White and Gilt Dessert do., Plated Egg, Cruet and Pickle Stands, Tea Set, Tea Tray, Waiter, Bread Basket, a Set of King's pattern Silver Spoons and Forks for 12 persons, Elaborately Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Circular, Pier, and Dining Tables, Pier Table with Marble Slab, Conversation and Sofa Couches, Easy, Prie-dieu, Music, Drawing and Dining Room Chairs, Music Stands, Round Tea Poys, Hat Stand with Stag horns, Sideboard, Four-post Bedstead, Wardrobes, Presses, Glass-door do., Dressing and Washhand Tables, Marble Slabs, Cane and Chenai Chairs, Bronze 3-light and Plated Double-light Hanging Argand Lamps, Plated Wall Hanging and Table do., a large Mirror in Gilt Frame, an Oval do. in Gilt do., Plated Double Wall-shades with Do. & Carpets, Pictures, Oil Paint